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COMMENT OF THE DAY

New Dangers

THE growing deterioration in relations between Syria and Iraq is serious news; what makes it worse is that although British and American diplomats are consulting on the situation, the basic divergence over British action in Egypt remains. For as long as Washington persists in a soft, nebulous policy towards the Middle East and as long as it fails to tackle Soviet provocation and interference specifically in Syria, the West cannot expect stability in the area.

Washington cables present a confusing picture of the official outlook on the Middle East. Mr. Eisenhower's spokesman believes international tension has "greatly eased" in the last two or three weeks. But British and American diplomats are reported to be agreed that there is a real danger of the Soviet Union becoming permanently established in Syria. They are also reported to fear that a pro-Soviet or even a Communist Government may be established there in the next few days. How the two views can be reconciled it is hard to know.

PRESIDENT Eisenhower obviously refers to earlier threats of Soviet intervention in Egypt when he speaks about international tension. True, this threat has now virtually disappeared—only to re-emerge in another form in Syria where the State Department Press Officer admits "substantial shipments" of Soviet weapons have arrived in recent months. To add to the confusion, another authoritative report from Washington—though not official—suggests that the extent of Soviet arms shipments has been "greatly exaggerated."

One conclusion that suggests itself is that two factions within the American Government are selecting contradictory reports to justify conflicting viewpoints. If this is so it is unreasonable to expect any Anglo-American rapprochement. What Britain fears is Iraq's position. Syrian intrigue is directed at toppling Mr. Nuri El Said's pro-Western government and coercing Lebanon into adopting a more sympathetic policy to Damascus and Cairo.

At all costs, Iraq must be safeguarded. It is doubtful at the moment whether Syria, belligerent and well-armed as it is, plans direct aggression against its neighbor but the provocative allegations made by Damascus Radio recently preface a vituperative slander campaign to foment disturbances in Iraq. An Arab Diplomatic Courier who arrived in Baghdad earlier this week said Soviet officials were directing this campaign and that their target was the Baghdad Pact, weakened as a result of Moslem opposition to the Franco-British attack on Egypt.

If Mr. Nuri El Said is deposed and the Baghdad Pact founders—though there appears to be no real danger of this at present—all that Britain and France sought to prevent by their attack on Egypt will have come to pass. There will be no effective foil to rampant Arab nationalism which will be controlled not by Colonel Nasser, who has clearly lost much prestige among his Middle East neighbors, but to an increasing extent by Soviet Russia, through its technical assistants and army and air force instructors in the area.

It is hard to understand how America once so alive to the menace of infiltration in all parts of the world should so suddenly develop cold feet when faced with a serious challenge. Little wonder that Britain and Europe who see the indispensable need of the American alliance should be so alarmed.

HUNGARY'S MEDIATION HOPES

Looking To Nehru And Chou En-Lai

Budapest, Nov. 28. Official Hungary indicated tonight that it hopes for some form of mediation by Red China and India in the Hungarian political crisis.

The indication came in a Budapest radio commentary on the impending meeting between Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai and Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru.

The commentary pointed out that the conference between the two Asian premiers was to deal with the problems of the Near East and Eastern Europe. It said there appeared to be a real chance that the talks would have "an important effect on Hungary."

The radio commentary cited a leading Chinese newspaper saying that recent developments in Hungary and the Polish-Soviet agreement gave hope that Russia would

"repair" its relations with Hungary. The emphasis laid on the Chinese-Indian meeting by the government-controlled Hungarian radio indicated that the government itself placed great hopes on the meeting.

Last week the anti-government Hungarian Revolutionary Council sent a direct appeal to Nehru to mediate. Nehru thus far has given no response, except to send his minister in Prague to Budapest for formal talks with puppet Premier János Kádár.

"Good Beginning"

Through Radio Budapest, the Kádár government also indicated that it would like to patch up relations with Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Government had formally protested the Russian "kidnapping" of former freedom Premier Imre Nagy. Commenting on two recent articles in the Yugoslav Government organ Borba which

criticized the "personality cult" of Stalinism, the radio said that the articles demonstrated that the international workers movement could not develop without discussion. It said the articles were "a good beginning of new developments."

Earlier today the government announced that President Istvan Dobi and Premier János Kádár had sent a telegram to Marshal Tito. The telegram expressed greeting to Tito on the occasion of the Yugoslav national holiday.

In Budapest there was absolutely no confirmation for reports in the outside world that former Soviet Premier George Malenkov was in Budapest. Official sources said they knew nothing about such a visit. They suggested that the rumours sprang from the fact that Hungarian factories and mines are facing a crisis for lack of power and Malenkov is Russia's government expert on such matters.—United Press.

UN OBSERVERS NOW LIKELY TO BE ADMITTED

United Nations, Nov. 28. An Indian delegation source said today he had reason to believe that Hungary has given a favourable reply to the United Nations regarding the admittance of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld to Budapest.

The source said it was expected that this reply might be announced today, as the reply to the UN General Assembly resolution calling on Hungary to admit UN observers to study the situation.

India has played an important role in activities outside the UN to gain Hungarian adherence to the Assembly resolution. The Indian Government has used its influence to urge a favourable reply on the matter of observers.

It was not known whether Hungary would immediately clarify whether Hammarskjöld would be welcomed alone or with observers. But UN opinion was that if Hammarskjöld is admitted into Hungary, the question of observers could be worked out satisfactorily.

Mr. Hammarskjöld, today demanded a reply from the Soviet-imposed Hungarian government by tomorrow to the General Assembly request to send observers to the war-ravaged country.—United Press and Reuter.

Students Fighting As Guerillas Against Russians In Hungary

By RUSSELL JONES

Budapest, Nov. 28. More than 1,500 Hungarian college students are waging guerilla warfare against the Russians with two 85 millimetre anti-tank guns they captured by getting Soviet soldiers drunk.

Sources in contact with the young Hungarians say the students of Sarospatak College have plenty of food, small arms and ammunition, a few shells for the anti-tank guns and the protection of wild and broken country. The sources said the students can hold out indefinitely.

The students have rejected numerous Soviet appeals to surrender. They control the area near the Soviet border so thoroughly that Russian units can use only the main roads—and only in daylight.

ANCIENT SCHOOL

Sarospatak College is near Satoraljaujhely, a twin city split by a river which divides Hungary from Russia's Carpatho-Ukraine. It is a more than 400-year-old protestant school which specialized in the study of the English language, Anglo-American history, and related subjects.

Before the Communists took over the country, the school was one of Hungary's main contacts with the English-speaking world. It was supported by the Lorentz Foundation, before the war. It had one British and one Canadian instructor until the German occupation in March, 1944, although Hungary was then at war with Britain.

The story of the continuing fight by the students was given to this correspondent during a visit to Tokaj, famous wine town near the college. Attempts to enter the area were prevented by heavy Soviet roadblocks equipped with tanks, armoured cars, artillery and machine guns—the heaviest concentration of Soviet forces since the end of the battle of Budapest.

Despite the heavy concentration of Soviet armour as up to the two anti-tank guns held by the students, the mere presence of the guns has thus

far scared off any Soviet attempt to force the wilderness fastness. There were other reports of fighting in the mountains near Miskolc, the big industrial city that was a one-time rebel headquarters near the Soviet frontier, but all the stories were second hand and could not be checked.

Although Soviet patrols in the Miskolc area were on the alert, their attitude bore no relation to the students' expectations anything unusual.

WORK STOPPED

In the dozens of towns and villages we passed through while making a two-day 320-mile loop from Budapest almost to the northeast frontier and then south toward the Yugoslav frontier, the situation was the same as in the wrecked capital—nobody was working.

Streets were full of people walking in their Sunday best. Others were lining up for food. A Tuesday might as well have been a Sunday. The only exception to the non-work rule was in Mezocorvenc, the home of the state plant making folk costumes and dolls. Employees of this plant said their return to work would not break the solid front of the country's workers and they resumed work yesterday.

Arriving in Miskolc as the first Westerners to visit the city since the revolution, we were almost mobbed by Hungarians eager to learn the latest news from the outside world. Like everyone else in this country,

they still hope, despite repeated disillusionment, that the West would help.

And with one exception, they were like other Hungarians in the police reception they gave our inadequate attempt to explain the West's failure to act.

ONE EXCEPTION

The exception was one man who said with bitterness: "You Americans gave us a lot of help when we needed it. You can drop dead."

But at a roadblock manned by a joint Hungarian-Soviet patrol, one of the Hungarians described his Soviet companions as "barbarians," a dangerous trick since the word is "barbar" in both Russian and Hungarian. In Szeged, in the south toward Yugoslavia, two Hungarians rushed into the street and pushed a Soviet military (Cont'd. on Page 8, Col. 8)

Visits Banned By TUC

London, Nov. 28. The powerful Trades Union Congress General Council today decided unanimously to ban all official union visits to Russia in protest against Soviet brutality in Hungary.—United Press.

SEVER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, DEMAND

Ottawa, Nov. 28. The Senate, the usually tranquil Upper House of the Canadian Parliament, erupted today with a demand that diplomatic relations with Russia be broken.

Senator John Haig, Conservative Opposition leader, drew angry Liberal replies when he criticized the government for not standing "four-square" behind the Anglo-French armed intervention in the Suez. He castigated the United States for doing "nothing" in the crisis and said Canadians were afraid to go to war.

Senator W. Ross MacDonald, government leader and a member of the St. Laurent Cabinet, called Senator Haig's speech "inflammatory" and said it would cause "ill-feeling, malice and hatred" between the United States and Canada. He praised friendly U.S.-Canadian relations but said Canada was no meek follower of U.S. policy.

Senator H. de M. Molson, 61, a newcomer to the Upper House, making his maiden speech, suggested that Canada break diplomatic relations with Russia, and Soviet diplomats in Ottawa and call on other Western nations to impose sanctions until Russia complied with United Nations resolutions.—United Press.

Turkey Accused Of Aggressive Designs

Cairo, Nov. 28. Lieutenant Colonel Anwar Sadat, managing editor of the pro-government newspaper, Al Gomhouriya, today accused Turkey of plotting an attack on Syria to capture the present capital, Damascus, and draw it into the Baghdad pact.

Colonel Sadat, former Egyptian Minister of State, warned Turkey that such a plan might bring her into a war with Russia. In an article in his newspaper, he said Turkish reports about Soviet arms and volunteers moving into Syria were a pretext for an attack.

"Let us warn Turkey against the mad adventure of an attack against Syria because she cannot pretend to be stronger than Britain and France or the NATO armaments defeated at Port Said."

ALLEGED PLOT

"Turkey must be aware that she cannot stand against the ultimatum by a certain power, which brought Britain and France to their knees and brought Anthony Eden's political career to an abrupt end," Colonel Sadat wrote.

Colonel Sadat charged that Turkey, through the Baghdad pact, had urged Britain to attack Egypt in the first place, hoping Syria would come to Egypt's aid and they would be defeated quickly. Then a coup would be staged in Syria on a pretext of opposing Communism.

He said the plan was foiled by Egypt's stout resistance and President Nasser's decision that Syria should not enter the battle at once.—Reuter.

MAN DIES IN MOLTEN IRON

Chicago, Nov. 28. James Watson, 62, fell into a huge ladle containing 2,500 tons of molten iron today and was consumed in four minutes. The US Steel foundry worker was dressed in an asbestos suit when he plunged into the 15-foot-deep ladle. Workers could see his body in the molten metal, but nothing was left except a few remnants of the asbestos suit when they tried to recover it.—United Press.

Grenade Thrown At Troops

Port Said, Nov. 28. A bomb was thrown at British troops here at dusk tonight. There were no casualties. The bomb, identified as a British army grenade, was thrown from an alleyway near the railway station.

General Sir Charles Keightley, allied overall commander, was with Lieutenant Sir Hugh Blackwell, the allied commander at Port Said, watching a Danish company for the United Nations Emergency Force leave their train when the grenade went off just beside the station square.—Reuter.

Wave Of Arrests In Czechoslovakia

Prague, Nov. 28. A wave of arrests has set over Czechoslovakia during the past two months. Each week the authorities have announced a new "spy ring"—usually American—or the arrests have been accompanied by a stepped-up press campaign, calling for increased "vigilance" and recalling the cold war days.

The authorities today announced the arrest of the leader of a "band of diversionists" who attempted to take over an aeroplane. Yesterday, a group of "spies", including several women, was arrested. The campaign is accompanied by rumours among the population that hundreds of persons have been arrested in the Prague area alone.

Western observers agreed that the police were more active than they have been for many months—or even several years.—France-Press.

US Expels Soviet UN Official

United Nations, Nov. 28. The United States has ordered a member of the Soviet United Nations delegation to leave the country for participating in the abduction and deportation of two-year-old Tanya Chwastow and he plans to sail for England on Friday, it was learned today.

A spokesman for the Soviet delegation declined to comment on the ouster of Konstantin Oparovitch Edimov, identified in the UN roster as a secretary of the Russian delegation. Edimov's wife was listed as being in the US with him and presumably also will leave with him on the Queen Mary on Friday.

PERSONA NON GRATA

It was learned that the State Department declared Edimov persona non grata for his role in the Chwastow case.

Tanya was taken from the United States by her father, Alexei Chwastow, aboard the Queen Mary on Oct. 3, when he defected to Russia. Officials of the Church World Service Department of the National Council of Churches charged that Chwastow was coerced by the Russians into leaving and was accompanied by several Russians to the ship.

The child's mother rushed to England to wage a court fight for her custody. Tanya at present is ward of the English court pending a decision on the custody fight.—United Press.

Hypnotised, Then Robbed

Singapore, Nov. 28. The Singapore police are now investigating a case of robbery by hypnotism. It happened in a Singapore suburb this week.

The wife of an Indian newspaper compositor, Mrs. Rajamma Narayanan, reported to the police that she was hypnotised by a Malay "Bomo" (medicine man) and robbed of cash and jewellery worth \$850.

While her husband was working, a stranger called, inquiring for him. Mrs. Narayanan let him in. The "Bomo" then asked for a glass of water and instead of drinking it, he took a talisman from his pocket and dropped it into the water. As the Indian woman watched him, the man chanted some verses written on a piece of paper. She felt entranced and fell asleep.

Afterwards, according to the four Narayanan children, the man drove everybody into a room and locked the door. When the victim woke up, she discovered that all her savings and jewellery had disappeared. France-Press.

More Salvage Ships For Canal

London, Nov. 28. The Admiralty announced tonight that "large reinforcements" of salvage vessels were on their way to help with clearance operations in the Suez Canal.

The Admiralty said it was hoped this week to remove a 15-ton floating crane, one of two large and difficult wrecks blocking the centre of the canal at Port Said.

A 100-foot channel has already been opened to the ceasefire line at El Cap, allowing the passage of 10,000-ton ships.

The removal of the crane will widen the channel by another 90 feet.

The Admiralty announcement said: "Our clearance forces are working in closest co-operation with the French under a fully integrated command."

So far eight British salvage ships have been at work on Suez clearance.—France-Press.



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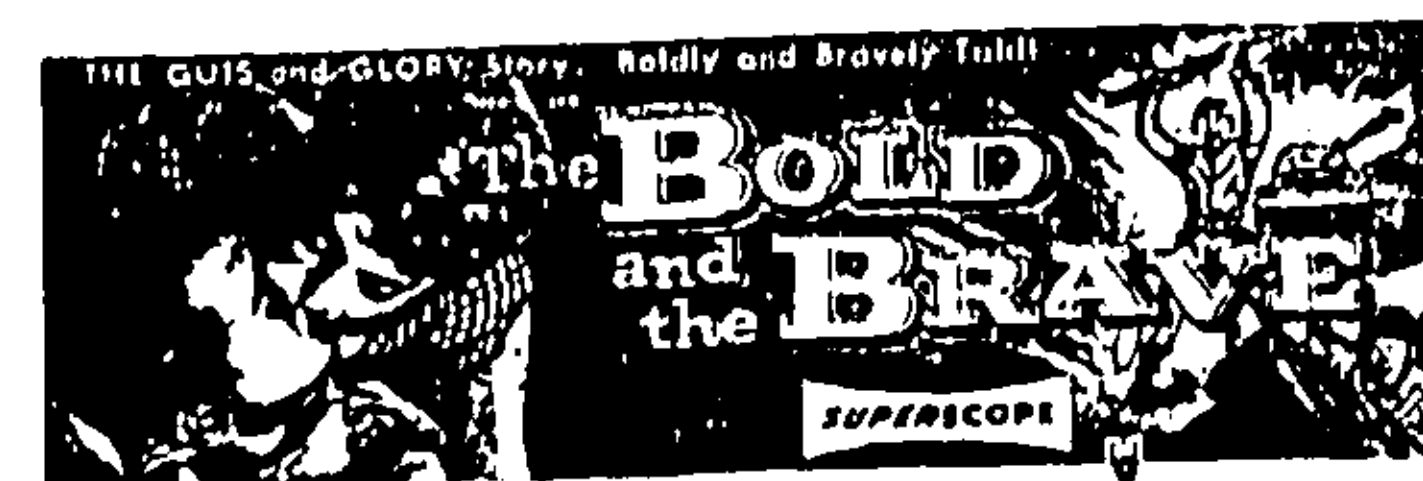
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Jane Roberts says:

I admire Miss Pai Kwang's initiative and determination. It must be no easy thing to compete with men as a director and producer when the movie industry knows her only as a glamorous star and it is to be hoped that Miss Pai Kwang will get the support she deserves."

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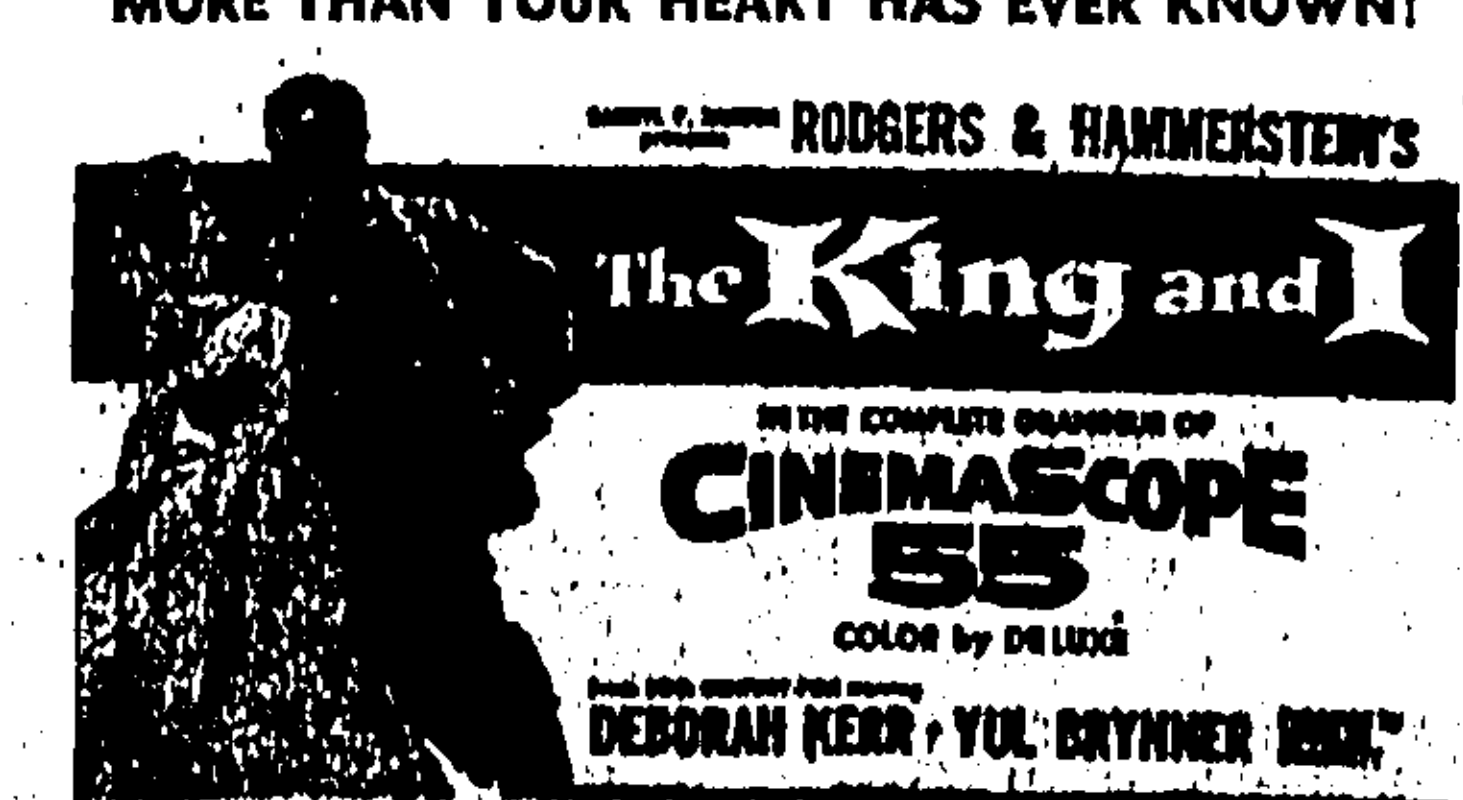
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'Housekeeper Of The House'



Major-General Ivor Hughes, the new Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Commons, pictured on the members' terrace. He succeeds 78-year-old Brigadier Sir Charles Howard, who has retired after holding the post for 20 years. The Sergeant-at-Arms, whose dress is knee breeches, silken stockings, a tall coat and a sword, is often referred to as the "House-keeper of the House" as he is responsible for keeping order. —Central Press Photo.

EGYPT CAN ASK UN FORCE TO WITHDRAW

Paris, Nov. 28.

Major Ali Sabri, President Nasser's chief political adviser, declared today that if the United Nations emergency force in Egypt failed in its mission, "it would be our right to ask for its withdrawal."

Crisis Revealed:

WEAKNESS & DEFECTS IN WORLD

United Nations, Nov. 28.

Yugoslavia told the United Nations today that the world crisis had revealed "weaknesses and defects" both in Socialist countries and the "so-called free world" and said military pacts were no longer the answer to international problems.

The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr. Koca Popovic, appealed to both East and West to strive to reconcile their differences, but his emphasis was largely on urging the US to show more willingness to accept Soviet proposals in good faith.

He said the current crisis had interrupted the development in the Balkans of an improved situation, with "growing interdependence in our sphere." He said the Middle East and Hungarian events proved the rightness of Yugoslavia's policy that any division of the world into heavily-armed camps was too "fragile" to last.

FAVOURABLE SIGN

"If there is a crisis in developments," he said, "there is also a crisis of policies which led to the new tension. This is a favourable sign, provided we accept the fact that we are living in a period of transition, readjustments and readaptation."

Mr. Popovic denounced the attack on Egypt and said that the general Middle East problem must be "solved in due course." He said it was "inadmissible that the presence of foreign troops on Egyptian soil, the withdrawal of which has been demanded by the General Assembly, should be used as a means of pressure on the Government of Egypt to force concessions."

On Hungary he expressed hope that "calm and a normal life will soon be restored in that country to allow the people to realise their legitimate aspirations... on the other hand, it is essential that certain foreign circles should desist from using the present difficulties of Hungary for propaganda or political strategy." He said an evolution in Hungary was in progress and was a "necessity... based on mutual respect and co-operation."

BRITAIN TO LOSE JORDAN BASES

No Obligation To Defend Israel Frontier

London, Nov. 28.

Denunciation of the 1948 Anglo-Jordan Defence Pact by the Amman Government will release Britain from its undertaking to defend the integrity of Jordan's current frontiers with Israel, observers here pointed out today.

Britain has consistently interpreted the treaty obligation to aid Jordan if the Arab kingdom were involved in war as an undertaking to guarantee the existing frontiers extended subsequent to the conclusion of the treaty to include territory on the west bank of the river Jordan.

Recently, following Israeli attacks on Jordan frontier forts, Britain renounced the Israel Government of its intention to honour this obligation.

Mixed Feelings

There were indications that officials here view the prospect of denunciation of the treaty with mixed feelings. Its abrogation would save the British Treasury the cost of the annual subsidy to Jordan amounting to about £12,000,000 sterling under various heads of which some £9,000,000 sterling is allocated directly under the treaty.

There have been misgivings here about the continuation of this subsidy since the summary dismissal last March of the British commander of the then Arab legion, Lieut-General Sir John Glubb, raised doubts about the reliability of Jordan as an ally.

Analysts this fact must be in the laps of the British air base at Amman and Mafrak and of the right to station British troops in Jordan. Some contingents are at present garrisoned at the Red Sea port of Aqaba.

Leave A Gap

The loss of these positions would leave a gap in Britain's current strategic planning in the Middle East.

Observers here also expect a growth in Soviet and Communist influence in Jordan, as British influence declines and a probable closer alignment of Jordan with the anti-Israel policy of Syria.

The impact of the treaty denunciation on the security and stability of Iraq with which Britain remains allied in the five-nation Baghdad Defence Pact is also an important consideration.

Not Valid

There was no official indication here today whether Britain would be willing to accept unilateral denunciation of the treaty by Jordan. The terms of the 20-year pact do not permit denunciation or even revision before 1953.

When Egypt denounced the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty in 1951, Britain refused to admit the validity of the act. British troops were not withdrawn from the Suez base until a new agreement was negotiated between the two governments in October, 1954. —China Mail Special.

Liberalisation Of Communist Regimes

United Nations, Nov. 28.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Roslan Abdulgani, told the United Nations today that the "liberalisation" of East European Communist regimes would develop more quickly if other nations did not interfere.

He said the recent bloody events in Hungary came in the way of "that very process of liberalisation."

"We deplore this deeply and the more so since the difficulties in Hungary were brought within the context of the cold war," Mr. Abdulgani told the General Assembly.

PEACEFUL CHANGES

"The security of the Soviet Union then becomes involved. The United Nations, in dealing with this question, should bear in mind that no speedy and peaceful solution can be achieved so long as this question is not divorced as much as possible from the experience, the passions and the strategies of the cold war."

Indonesia, he said, welcomed the "peaceful changes" in Poland.

The Indonesian Minister said that big powers that had responsibility under the UN Charter for maintaining peace and security had "by their use of naked force now challenged the Charter and the peace and security of nations in such an outrageous manner that it becomes questionable whether these powers should bear the name guardians of peace and security."

GRAVE ERROR

"However, if this crisis of the big powers will end and for all put an end to the validity of war as an instrument of national policy, then it may yet be a good omen for peace," he said.

Mr. Abdulgani said he deplored the recent deterioration in Dutch-Indonesian relations. He pointed out that the main cause was their dispute over ownership of West New Guinea (West Irian).

He called it a "grave error" for Holland to seek to "maintain and preserve its obsolete colonial rule." —United Press.

RUSSIA OFFERS OIL SUPPLIES

Washington, Nov. 28.

GOVERNMENT officials said today that Russia had offered to supply oil to a number of nations plucked by the Middle East crisis.

Diplomatic sources reported that the Russians actually had been increasing oil exports to the non-Communist world for some time. They said Iceland and Finland had been getting almost all their oil from the Russians.

The Red offers government officials said, were made during the past few days and went chiefly to countries in the Mediterranean area. This apparently included both European and Middle Eastern nations.

These officials said, however, that the Soviet Union did not direct its recent offer to either Britain or France.

So far, officials said, the Soviet oil offers have involved

"small quantities." They did not give specific amounts. The United States has expected such a move by the Soviets. The authorities here thought the Russians would act chiefly for propaganda purposes.

Officials said the Soviet Union would not be able to fill the big gap in Western Europe's oil needs even if it wanted to. They said the Soviets did not have enough tankers to transport the huge amounts required. —United Press.

POP



Unlucky dip



Singapore's Cooking Pot Piano

Singapore, Nov. 28. Singapore music lovers have been recently very perturbed by bitter criticisms of the piano in the Victoria Memorial Hall (biggest Singapore concert hall) by two foreign pianists of world fame — Chilean Claudio Arrau and Japanese, Miss Yoko Kono.

Claudio Arrau, who performed here on November 18, in a Beethoven Sonata recital, described the piano as "a cross between a cooking pot and a frying pan", which he would like to attack "with a crowbar."

Miss Yoko Kono, after practising on the piano before giving a series of recitals, said "I do not like it, the keys are depressed and it smells."

After reading about these complaints, a piano company has offered to lend a new Steinway to the Victoria Memorial Hall for lovely Japanese pianist, Yoko Kono's concert on November 30. —France-Press.



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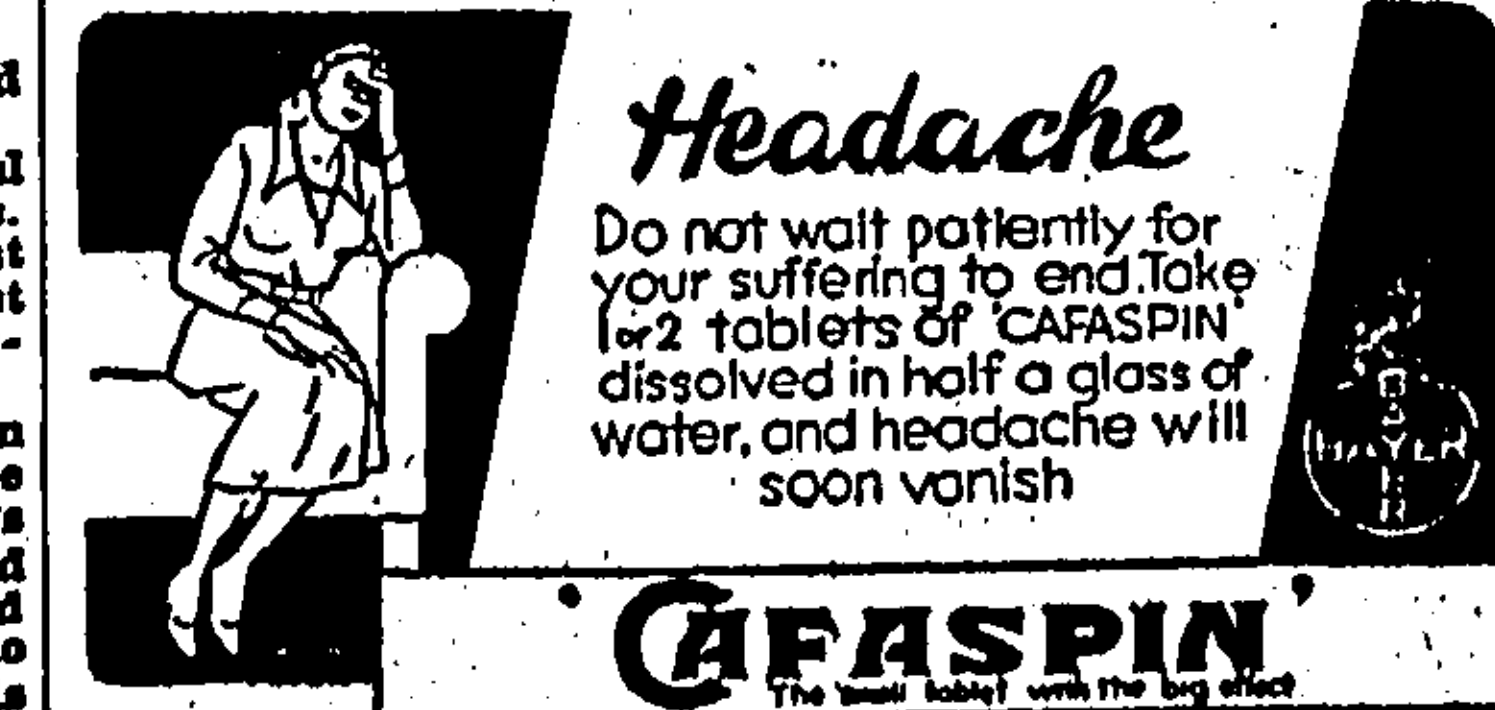


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Action 'Indiscriminate'

Says Lloyd

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FOREIGN SECRETARY

ANTI-POLIO
VACCINE
SURPLUS

President Eisenhower today urged the American public to donate doses of Salk anti-polio vaccine now being made in great surplus.

The President made his appeal after a visit to a clinic from the Public Health Service, Madison, Wis., who complained of "public apathy" with regard to the vaccine.

Following a fact stated that 17,000,000 doses of the Salk vaccine were being made at the moment, while millions more were being made by chemists and doctors.

The President urged the parents for children who had had less than two doses to complete the minimum preventative treatment of three doses and advised adults also to get themselves vaccinated. —France-Press.

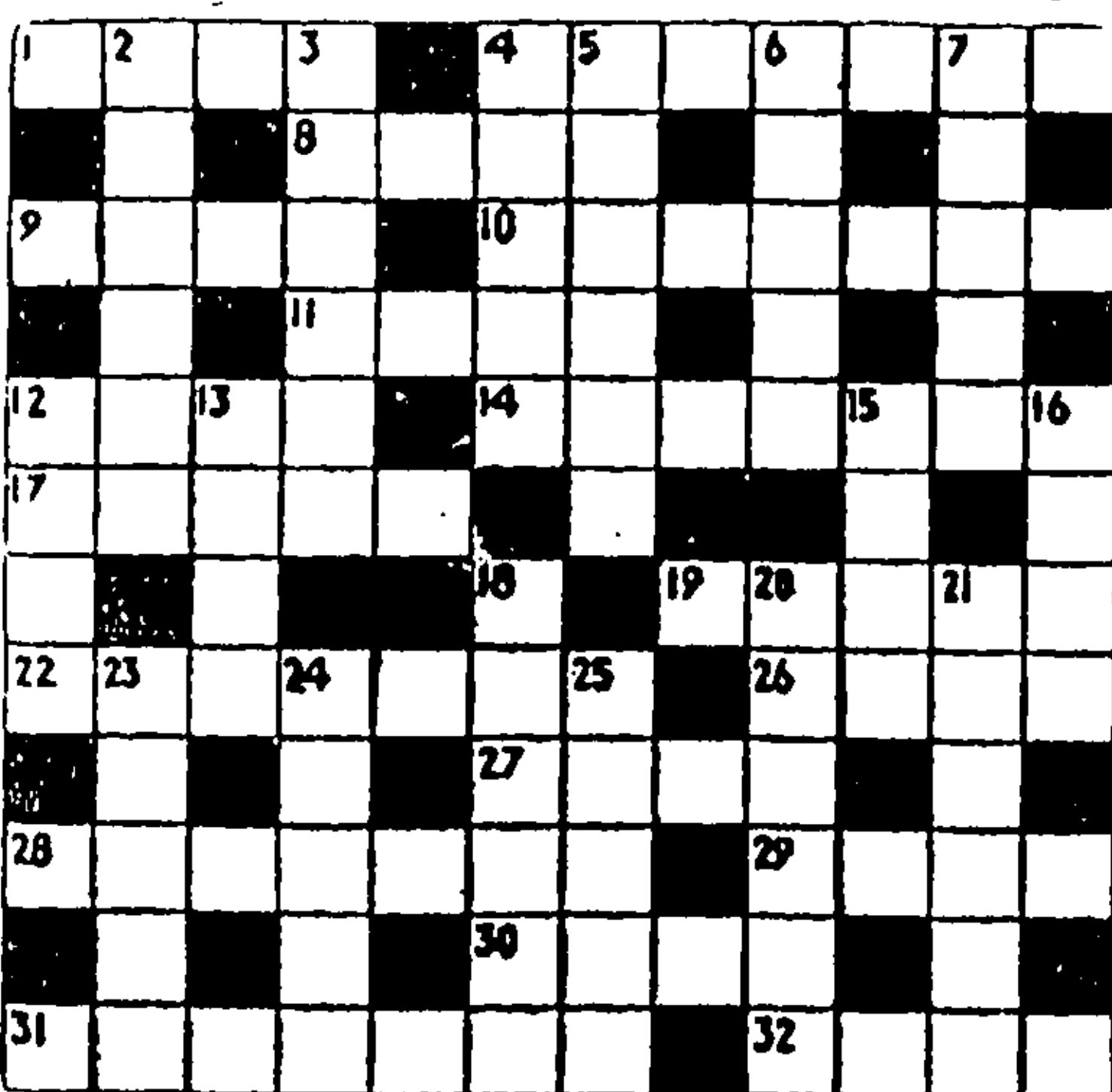
3 Against Cominform

Belgrade, Nov. 2. Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia would turn down membership in a revived Cominform, usually reliable Communist Party sources said today.

They were commenting on a demand by East German Politburo member Karl Schewier for revival of the dissolved international Communist organization to combat "bourgeois reactionary attacks" on Soviet leadership.

Sources here said "we are not particularly interested because it (the Cominform) would not be as strong as it used to be with Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia as members." —United Press.

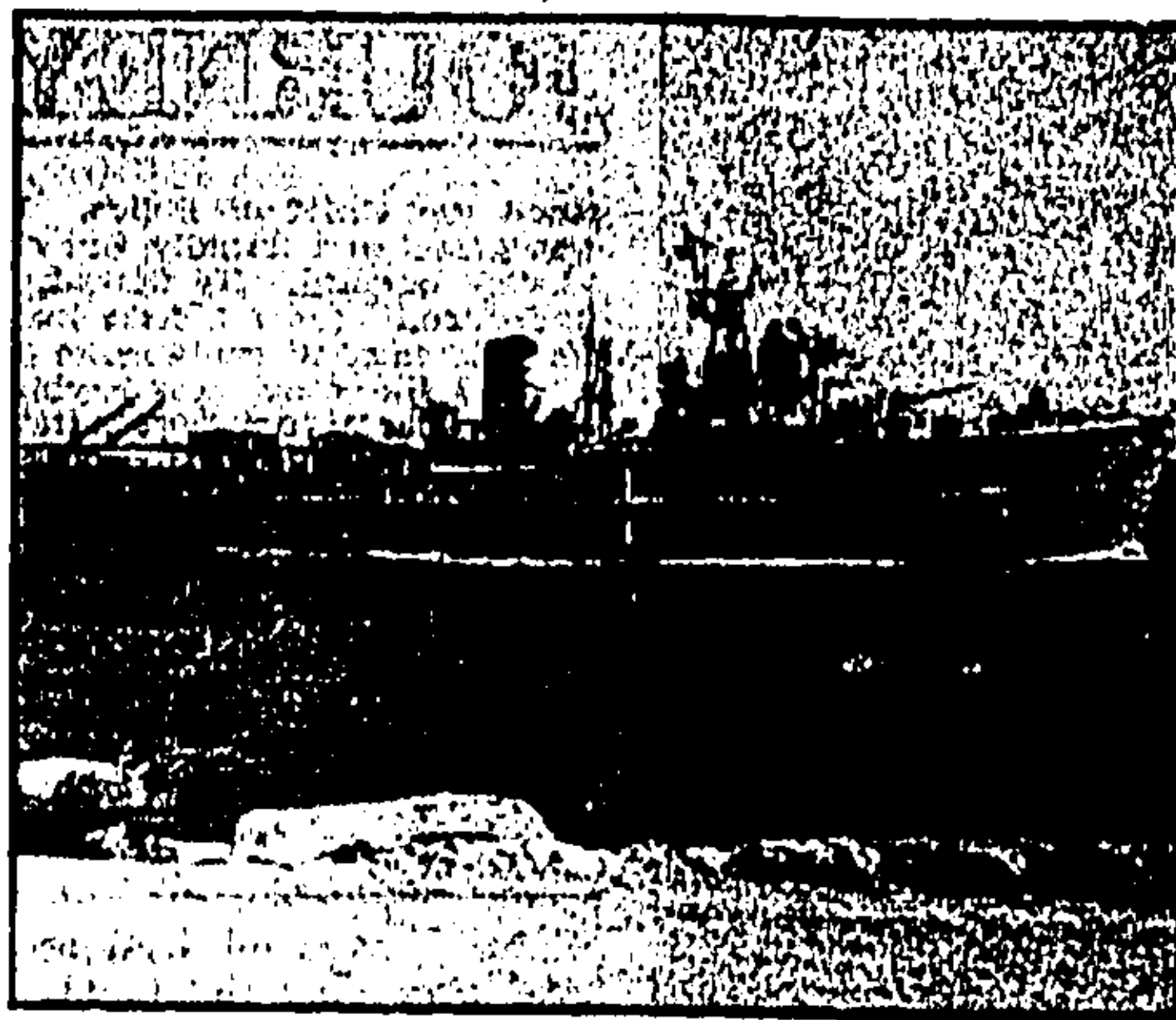
A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Cough (4).
 - Take prisoner (7).
 - Wander (4).
 - Rank (4).
 - Highest (7).
 - Consumes (4).
 - Manager (4).
 - Chooses (7).
 - Join (5).
 - Elig (5).
 - Get ready (7).
 - Do what you are doing now (4).
 - Patched (4).
 - Fatty (7).
 - Wind instrument (4).
 - Colour of unbleached linen (4).
 - Make objection (7).
 - Regretted (4).
- DOWN
- Prayer (6).
 - Sop (6).
 - Throws (5).
 - Am accustomed to being entertained (6).
 - Concise (5).
 - Scnd (5).
 - Providence (4).
 - Ancestor (4).
 - Heal (4).
 - Hastened (4).
 - Rubs out (6).
 - Zcal (6).
 - In abundance (6).
 - Equestrian (5).
 - Bird (5).
 - Upright (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD:—Across: 1 Stream, 3 Rusty, 5 Raven, 9 Arful, 10 Cider, 11 Mavis, 12 Pear, 13 Pover, 14 Ascent, 18 Elders, 20 Eased, 22 Oxy, 23 Great, 25 Beebe, 29 Trade, 27 Oiler, 28 Slurs, 29 Detest, 30 Stampede, 31 Rofrance, 32 Arum, 4 Malaise, 5 Redness, 6 Unison, 7 Thomb, 14 Stagnate, 15 November, 16 Address, 17 Created, 19 Legion, 21 Alert, 24 Tire.

Minesweeper In The Suez Canal



A Royal Navy Minesweeper sweeping the Suez Canal between Port Said and the ceasefire line at El Cap. —Reuter photo.

Pakistan Protests To Hammarskjold

United Nations, Nov. 28.

Mr Mir Khan, Pakistan's permanent representative to the United Nations, today informed the Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjold, that India has taken action for the "integration" with India of that part of the state of Jammu and Kashmir which is under Indian military occupation.

Unclear

Lord Reading said the immediate situation is so unclear he could not report anything further.

Meanwhile an Egyptian spokesman in the United Nations said today there have been no portations from Egypt and charged that Egyptian "precautionary measures" for the safety of British and French citizens were being distorted to cover Anglo-French "insincerity" about withdrawing their troops.

Abdul Mawgoud Hassan, press chief for the Egyptian UN delegation, denied published reports that the chief Rabbi of Egyptian Jews, Ham Nannum, had resigned.

He told a news conference that there have been no mass deportations or even deportations as some reports inform us, no arrests or imprisonment of Egyptian Jews or of British and foreign nationals in Egypt.

"Egyptian authorities," he said, "are taking every measure to safeguard these people and give them every help and support they need."

Hospitality

"We feel that propaganda is at high tide aimed at presenting Egypt and its authorities in a light that is not known in Egyptian history or in the normal pattern of Egyptian hospitality, not only to Jews whom we consider an integral part of Egypt, but to foreigners like the British and French."

"Whatever action has been deemed necessary by the Egyptian Government for safety, was carried out without discrimination between Egyptians—Egyptian Jews, if you like—or foreigners like the British and French. The necessary measures were deemed necessary by the Government." —United Press.

Long-Range Missile Test Vessel

Washington, Nov. 28. The Navy announced "a major forward step" today in developing a ship-based, long-range ballistic missile.

It said an experimental ship, a converted merchantman, has been completed to do the navigational research necessary for accurate shipboard firing of a ballistic missile with a 1,500-mile range.

The Navy conceded that at present "the science of navigation" is still insufficiently accurate for long-range surface-to-surface missile launching. The experimental vessel, called the USS Compass Island, will be commissioned at the New York Navy Shipyard on December 3. The ship is a converted Mariner-class cargo ship and has been equipped with advanced navigational and stabilization gear.

Taking Shelter

Prime Minister Suhrawardy's statement had also said: "After having failed to get the people of the state on its side, the Indian Government has started taking shelter behind such subterfuges. What does the Government of India gain by such devices and whom do they hope to mislead?"

"They must be fully conscious of the fact that if they break their international agreement, they will stand condemned before the bar of world opinion and will endanger the peace of this part of the world."

Heel Of Army

"They are also fully aware of the reactions of the Security Council to their attempts to wriggle out of their international commitments. They are also aware of the hostility of the people of the state whom they are suppressing under the heel of the Indian army of occupation. The only result of such actions will be deterioration of Indo-Pakistan relations, and further aggravation of the situation in Kashmir." —France-Press.

Japanese Selecting UN Delegation

Tokyo, Nov. 28.

A spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office said here today that the Foreign Office was busy selecting the members for the Japanese delegation to the United Nations.

The spokesman said the Foreign Ministry was confident that the Soviet Union would honour its promise to support Japan's entry to the international forum and added that Japan's formal admission to the United Nations was expected to take place sometime in December.

The spokesman said once the instruments of ratification of the Japan-Soviet agreement signed in Moscow on October 19 were exchanged the way would be clear for Japan to enter the United Nations.

The Lower House of the Japanese Diet ratified the agreement last night.

The spokesman said Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu had indicated that the instruments of ratification would be exchanged in Moscow on December 10. —Reuter.

PORT SAID LOSSES

London, Nov. 28.

British losses in Egypt during the Port Said operation totalled 21 dead, the Ministry of Defence announced today. In addition, there were 111 wounded. —France-Press.

MAJOR CLASHES IN ALGERIA

20 French Killed

Algiers, Nov. 28.

At least 20 French soldiers were killed and more than 40 wounded as French and Algerian rebel units clashed at seven points throughout Algeria today.

Ten French soldiers were killed and one was wounded when rebels ambushed a military truck this morning on a highway 25 miles east of Oranville. French forces launched an operation to track down the rebel band.

The French military authorities reported another 10 soldiers killed and about 30 wounded in a pitched battle which began yesterday and was continuing today between French forces and a 250-man at-guerrilla unit in the region of Dokkane, six miles southwest of Tébessa.

the Oran district, north of Fedja and near Aïchou, in the western Constantine region. Casualties were not announced.

Death Sentence

Meanwhile, the Constantine military court today sentenced to death a terrorist convicted of killing a European on April 2.

In Oran, seven members of the Algerian Communist Party were arrested, raising to a total of 37 the number of Communists arrested in Oran since 11 September. —France-Press.

Across Border

"Heavy" losses were suffered by the rebels, who reportedly came across the Tunisian border.

Rebels also detailed and attacked the Rean to Colomb Bechar train, killing three persons and wounding 27, including 10 members of the military escort. The attack on the train occurred at Bou Aïch, some 14 miles from Colomb-Bechar.

Eight rebels were killed and five taken prisoner when French troops intercepted a rebel unit in the high plateau country of Saida, in the Oran region.

Other clashes occurred south-east of Port National, in the Algiers region, west of Saida, in

French C-in-C For Toulon

Nicosia, Nov. 28.

Admiral Pierre Barjot, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in the Middle East, will leave Cyprus by plane for France tomorrow to take up a new post of naval commander of the port of Toulon, French headquarters announced today.

Admiral Barjot is leaving because of the end of military operations in Egypt. He will be on call to return in the event of an emergency. —France-Press.

EGYPT WOULD LIKE APOLOGIES

New York, Nov. 28.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmud Fawzi, in the United Nations General Assembly tonight urged Britain and France to make amends for the damage they had done to others and to stop doing harm to themselves.

ALLEGED DATE SET

He said, "If the British Prime Minister does not wish to apologise or if his associates do not, never mind."

"Let their apology be in the

forms of deeds, good deeds, which would not sadden, but which would gladden the world's heart. Let them reform their ways and be proud of doing so," he declared.

Dr Fawzi reiterated many of his previous criticisms of Britain, France and Israel, saying their "dark conspiracy and aggression against Egypt will have forever a conspicuous place in the annals of treachery and shame."

He referred again to the fact that October 29 had been set

as the date for the resumption of discussions between his country and Britain and France on the Suez Canal question.

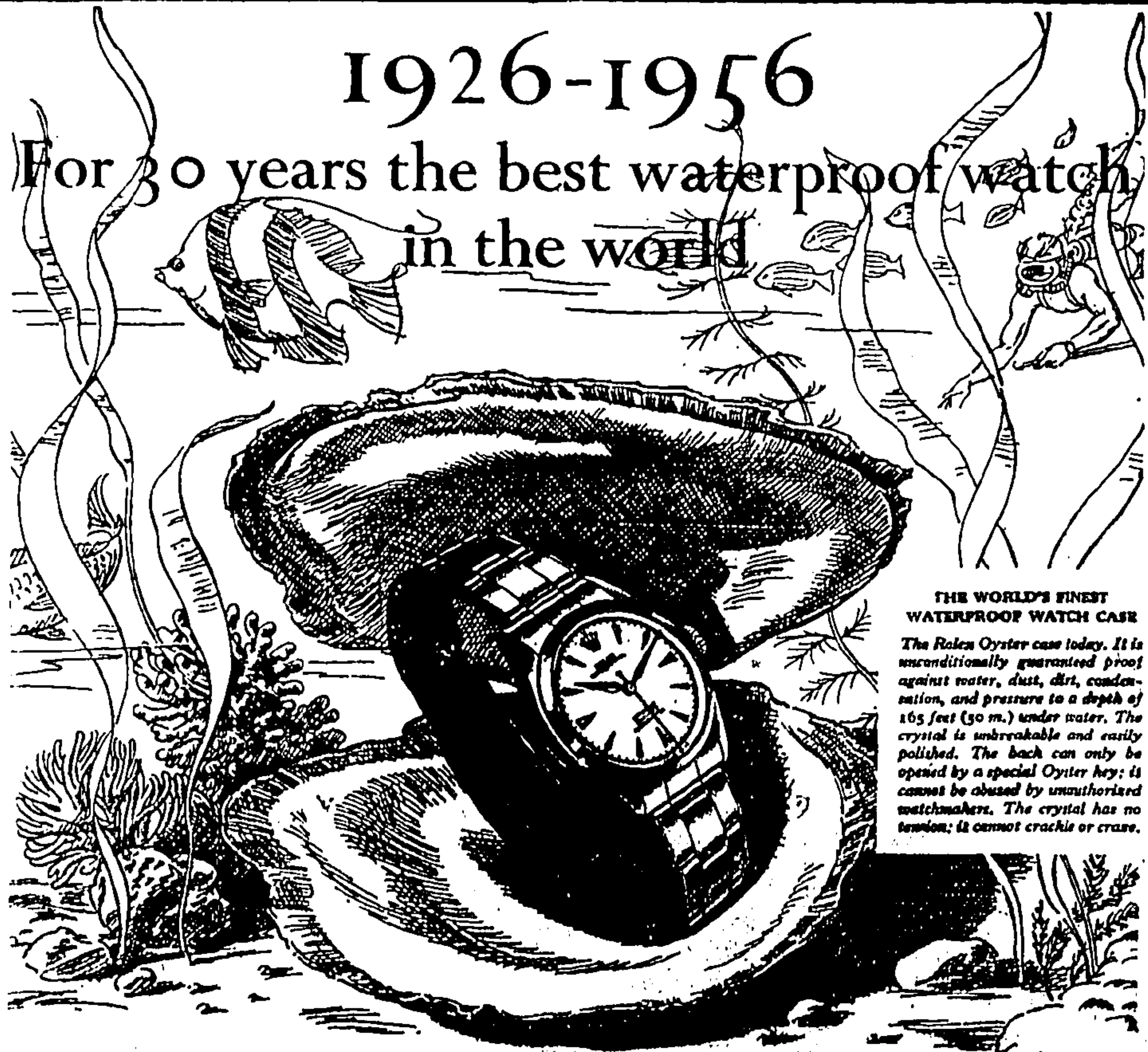
ALLEGED GUARANTEES

Yet, he added, October 29 was the date chosen for letting loose the first cycle of their aggressive military action against Egypt.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister repeated the Egyptian offer

to negotiate an agreement to reaffirm the 1888 Convention to guarantee freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal and adequately providing for all reasonable guarantees.

He alleged that France and Britain, assisted by some segments of the former Suez Canal Company, did everything they possibly could to "stymie and paralyze" Egypt's efforts to make a success of the Canal operation. —Reuter.



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Rolex celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Oyster case

In 1926 Rolex invented the Oyster case, the world's first truly waterproof watch case. To the trade at the time it seemed a joke, a "gimmick" that had nothing to do with timekeeping. But Mr. Wilsdorf, the chairman of Rolex, and his colleagues at Rolex, knew that it was a revolution.

For the point of the waterproof watch is protection, not just against water, but against dust, sand, grit, and all other elements that can damage the movement and clog the vital oil.

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Rolex could develop Oysters that can go down wherever man can go. Yet they have. Witness the fact that the Navies of three great nations use Rolex for special underwater activities.

Rolex have such unshakable confidence in the present Oyster case that they guarantee it unconditionally—against everything but brute force.

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It provides complete protection for the fine and incredibly accurate movement it contains.

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A landmark in the history of Time measurement

FORCES MAIL: NEW CONCESSIONS

TROOPS CAN SEND LETTERS FREE

By GEORGE HOGAN

TWELVE thousand letters a day are coming to Britain from the Forces in Egypt, and about the same number are arriving there from home for distribution among the Army, Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The Army postal unit on the spot is working overtime running the Field Postal Service for all three Armed Services.

The nine men who compose it are Reservists who were doing civilian jobs until recalled to the colours in August. They include a lieutenant who was working at the GPO at St Martin le Grand, near St Paul's Cathedral in London, a sergeant who was in Hford (Essex) Post Office, a corporal who in civilian life is a Post Office overseer in Weymouth, and sappers who work for the Post Office in London's West End and in Dover.

It is not just by chance that these civil postmen are teamed up to cater for the Services' postal needs in the Canal area. The work of receiving, sorting, despatching and delivering the Army's vast mail is just another of the many jobs of work performed by the Royal Engineers. Many of the men they train for this work eventually join the civil post office after they leave the Army.

Postal units are a part of the Corps of Royal Engineers but theirs is a job that seldom touches the headlines, even though they work efficiently day in, day out, year after year, passing "word from home" to troops in barracks and in huts, in bivouacs and in tents, wherever units of the British Army are serving.

In Malta, Cyprus, Malaya, Korea, Libya, Kenya, Aden or Port Said, the Army Postal Service gets the letters through. So efficient is the organisation for the Egyptian crisis that the mail almost went in with the paratroops. It was certainly one of the first things to follow their gallant landing and consolidation. This was achieved only through the careful planning and foresight typical of the efforts that have built up the RE's postal service.

POSTAL ORDERS

The average time now for the mail between Britain and Port Said is three to four days and some letters take only two days. But the Army Postal Service is concerned not only with letters. Stamps, parcels, registrations and postal orders are their business, too, and the troops in Egypt are sending home £1,000 worth of postal orders every day.

Now concessions for the troops have just been announced by the War Office and troops serving in Egypt may now send Forces lightweight letters free of charge to the United Kingdom. The War Office also announces special parcel concessions for troops in Korea and Japan. The next of kin in the United Kingdom may send one postage free parcel up to three lbs. weight by air to members of Her Majesty's Forces stationed in Korea or Japan, or who left Britain after October 17, 1950 for service there by Christmas.

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



CONTINUING... THE PERSONAL ADVENTURE STORY OF THE YEAR



PETER TOWNSEND'S ONE-MAN JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD

stood the Chief of Police. He was genial and friendly, but obviously worried. He wished, I understood (how I don't know for neither of us could make out a word the other was saying), to conduct me to a more suitable hotel.

I protested. I was very tired and just about to retire. My protests made no impression. Luckily he was accompanied by a Turkish officer who spoke some English. He took my side, sympathizing to the chagrin of the Chief of Police.

After some minutes of heated conversation, animated by extra-

miles away, but unmistakable, towering above the rest, its peak covered with snow. It was a majestic sight, even at that distance. Alas! before we had advanced far enough for the surrounding range to unfold and reveal more of Ararat, darkness fell and enveloped the whole scene. But I was thankful for that distant view.

I was glad of the company of the Persians, but there were two drawbacks to travelling in convoy. They advanced at a more leisurely pace than I wished, and I drove continually in suffocating clouds of dust thrown up by the cars in front.

At the frontier I got through the Customs formalities quickly, but the Persians took ages, and it was 11 p.m. before we again set off in convoy.

It was pitch dark, but I could see we were in rugged country.

complete the journey next day, to arrive at Teheran in the afternoon.

But after an excellent lunch of chicken, rice and meat—it was not long before I became obsessed with the idea of driving straight on to the capital. After 25 miles the asphalt road gave way to a surface of stone and gravel. Clouds of dust again filled the interior of the car.

Tough going

TWENTY-FIVE miles from Tabriz the car lurched uncomfortably over a bend, and I knew the worst had happened. I got out the wheelbrace and jack, removed the punctured tyre and put on a spare.

This loss of precious time discouraged me. The rest of the journey was to prove one of the toughest I have ever made. On the map, the road looks straight and flat. In fact, it turned and twisted, now climbing tediously, now plunging dizzyingly downwards in a series of sickening bends. On and on it led, and I marvelled as it advanced inexorably across that rugged country.

It was a busy route and the enormous lorries which tolled along it had deeply scarred its surface. Compared with them my car was a featherweight. It bounced and lurched and alighted over the loose gravel. Stones clattered and ricocheted against its underside.

It was an exhausting business, urging the car along mile after mile, at a speed which at best was painfully slow. The glare of headlights and the clouds of dust were blinding. Once I completely missed a hairpin bend and was straight on, pulling up just in time on the edge of the steep embankment.

To Teheran

THE moon, a slender crescent, set early and the night was dark. A little wind cut through the air and I pulled on another sweater and my sheepskin coat. In that unseen, inhospitable countryside, the loneliness weighed heavily on me. I turned on the wireless now and again, but it brought me little comfort. Once I caught some South American dance music and for some moments I was lulled by its rhythm.

I imagined people dancing. I would have given anything to have changed places with them for a while, instead of sitting there alone, in the darkness of this cold Persian night, having the life nearly shaken out of me. The need which humans feel for the love and company of another is deep and irresistible. That night was by no means the first time I had experienced it, but I felt it more strongly than ever.

Over the whole length of the road from Tabriz to Teheran there was only one signpost,

along the Azerbaijan highway. I could understand. It announced gloomily that Teheran was still 250 miles away. It was then 11 o'clock. Shortly after midnight I met a camel caravan swaying through the darkness. I wondered how far they had to go.

I began to feel so sleepy that I was forced to stop. I rested my head on the suitcase beside me and in a moment fell asleep. I slept for 20 minutes and my sleep was full of ridiculous fleeting dreams. Then I roused myself and pushed on.

I slept twice again in this way before the road began at last to run down off the high ground.

I felt absolutely wrecked. Smoky grey clouds hung over the glowing furnace of the dawn. Out of the blaze rose the sun. I forged on along the road to Teheran, and at last arrived at 9 a.m. After many inquiries and directions I at last found the house of my friends. The gruelling journey was over at last and I stepped out of the car, filthy, unshaven, and

THE TOUR GOES ON... WATCH THE CHINA MAIL FOR PETER TOWNSEND'S NEXT DISPATCH

covered in dust from head to foot. Five hundred miles lay between me and Khol, which I had left 24 hours ago.

I had an enormous breakfast, and a wonderful bath. The relief at being clean and properly fed was indescribable. I made straight for my bed and lay there, insensible, till the late afternoon.

P.S: I have been in Teheran for a week—longer than I meant to be but I still have time in hand owing to the days saved by being forced to miss the Arab countries.

The direct road from Teheran through Meshed to Afghanistan is out of the question. There were serious floods in the summer and roads and bridges along the route have been washed away.

I shall therefore take the road to Isfahan and go southeast to Zahedan, where I cross the frontier into Pakistan.

Then to Quetta, over the frontier into Afghanistan, and on to Kandahar and Kabul. From Kabul I shall go through the Khyber Pass into Pakistan again, and go by way of Peshawar and Lahore to Delhi.

The car has been serviced and cleaned. I have unpacked it completely and washed the dust off everything. The weather has been sunny and rather cool in the evening. I have felt rather unwell, having fallen victim to a kind of flu which has laid low a number of people. But I have been very busy doing one thing and another. And by the time you read this I'll be well on my way again.

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The Fairy-tale Land Where Snow Is Pink

I LEFT Malatya just before sunrise next day. All day long I was in the mountains and covered some 300 miles before reaching Erzurum. It was hard work.

The road was excellent, but it coiled and twisted endlessly up and down the steep gradients. It was marvellously engineered, clinging safely to the mountainside while the precipices fell away beneath. At Kaha a bridge spanned the Euphrates.

Towards the end of the day, the car became rather sulky. It may have been the loose

gravel dragging at the wheels, but the motor seemed uncertain and was pulling badly, probably choked by dust and dirt. It was a dusty road and the inside of the car was full of it.

Just before sunset I stopped. I took out the jets and removed the air filter. They seemed surprisingly clean. I started off again, but still the engine did not run happily. The petrol pump was labouring and the petrol did not seem to be reaching it freely.

Ready welcome

THE sun set in a blaze of effulgent glory. Those last moments as the day ended were so wonderful that I longed to stay, but there still remained 50 miles to go before reaching Erzurum.

High up there in the mountains as the dying embers of the day cast a pink glow on the snow which lay upon the high tops, the solitude was incomparable.

I took a last look and got back into the car. I drove on along the winding lonely road. I felt very lonely and thought how nice it would be if someone was there to share my thoughts.

I hurried down off the mountain side towards Erzurum. I found my hotel up a muddy side-street. I entered, mounted a dark stairway. The manager was filling in his books by candlelight. He looked up at me and smiled.

Once more I felt conscious of the ready welcome I invariably found in Turkey. I was shown my room. It was just large enough to contain the bed. Outside a rather repulsive odour wafted lightly down the dimly lit corridor.

"Buzbag"

I ASKED for something to eat. The manager indicated that I should go to a restaurant, but I did not feel inclined. I decided to dine off the remains of the tongue I had opened for lunch. I fetched it from the car, concealed in a bag of apples, hoping thereby not to offend the manager's feelings. I asked for a bottle of wine, but the manager did not understand.

"Buzbag," I said, mentioning an oddity named brand of Turkish wine which I had already tasted. He immediately disappeared with my ten-lira note and in a few minutes was back with a bottle of Kavakldere, a good little wine from Ankara. I attacked the tongue, using my jack-knife both as a carving knife and a fork. I dined well and felt ready for bed.

I felt I should sleep in peace, but suddenly there was a small commotion in the corridor and a knock at my door. There

vagant gestures, in which several more of the hotel guests joined, the matter was settled. I would stay put. I clambered thankfully into my humble bed.

Next morning my alarm woke me at 4.30. The lights weren't working so I dressed in the dark and felt my way downstairs.

Outside in the street a small deputation of police and other officials were already waiting. They explained that an escort would have to be arranged to accompany me as far as Horasan, 40 miles away.

It was now just light enough for me to see that one of the back tyres of my car was flat. My heart sank.

I now had two punctured tyres. There were two spare wheels, but I could not risk the 400-mile journey to Tabriz with no spare wheel at all. I would have to get them repaired before leaving Erzurum.

Luckily, the nice Turkish officials of the night before was there. He proved to be a real friend, and I shall not forget the help he gave me. I discussed the situation with him.

Mount Ararat

IT would not be possible to find anyone to repair the punctures before eight o'clock. So he led me off to the other hotel, where I shaved and had an excellent breakfast.

I then continued to the car and set to work on the engine. Before long a bearded mechanic arrived and got down to mending the punctured tyres. The bazaar was just opening in our street, but curious shoppers were shooed away from the car by the police.

As I bent over the engine, someone put a hand on my shoulder and a voice exclaimed: "Bonjour!"

I looked up. It was a Persian I had met with three of his friends at the Yugoslav-Greek frontier. I was glad to see him, for we could go on in convoy to the frontier and into Persia. The journey was long and the road was lonely, and I would be glad of some company.

At Horasan we waved goodbye to the escort, but there were still 150 miles to cover before reaching the Persian frontier. At Agri we arrived just as the garrison was beating retreat.

The crescent flag was slowly lowered and in the crowded street people stood bareheaded facing it.

I wanted so much to see Mount Ararat, and was impatient to press on more swiftly, as the light was now beginning to fade, and there were still some 60 miles before we came to the mountain, which rises up to nearly 17,000ft. to the north of the road near the frontier.

Coming round a wide bend some way beyond Agri, the great mountain was suddenly revealed in the distance. It was

Huge rocks lay strewn about on each side of the road, and occasionally I heard the rushing sound of a mountain stream.

We passed through a silent village which was evidently Maku, and it was clear that the leader of the convoy had no intention of stopping. I was tired and hungry, and kept going on biscuits.

At last we arrived at Khol. It was 3.30 in the morning, and the village was asleep. We tried knocking up two inns. One was full up; from the other there came no response. There was nothing for it but to sleep in the car. Thus I spent my first night in Persia, curled up on the front seat of my car, in the main street of Khol. I slept for three hours before being awakened by the early utterings of the populace of a Persian village.

I uncured myself and straightened my stiff and twisted limbs. We breakfasted in a cafe off eggs and crusty Persian bread.

I set off ahead of the others for Tabriz. Teheran lay 500 miles away, and I did not at that moment contemplate trying to reach the capital in one hop. Tabriz was the first objective. For three hours we rattled over the stony roads, and arrived about midday, hot and exhausted.

The rest of the convoy announced their intention of staying that night in Tabriz. I said I would push on another 100 miles or so that afternoon, stop the night somewhere, and



Peter Townsend strolling through the bazaar in Teheran.

SUN, SLEEP, FRESH AIR ARE FADS

CHAPMAN PINCHER finds a doctor who debunks those healthy living ideas

SHUT those windows, miss a meal (or have two in an hour), avoid the sunshine, burn the candle at both ends, do without a holiday—AND YOU'LL BE JUST AS HEALTHY.

Believe otherwise and you are only fooling yourself, says Dr John W. Todd, of Farnham Hospital, Surrey. He claims that all the popular ideas about "healthy living" are useless fads.

And to prove his theory he has examined each belief in turn in a report to other doctors.

● FRESH AIR: There is no proof that air from an open window is healthier than the air in a stuffy room. It does not help to prevent ailments.

There is even scant support for the view that it assists in recovery from tuberculosis.

● REGULAR MEALS: There is little medical evidence that meals eaten at regular times

are bad for most people though they may upset a few individuals with sensitive stomachs.

The same is true of highly seasoned foods, cooked cheese, and other meals wrongly regarded as "indigestible."

● SUNSHINE: Sunbathing is pleasant, but does not tone up the body or increase its resistance to disease except in rare cases where people are deficient in Vitamin D.

● SLEEP: The belief that everybody should have eight

hours' sleep a night for full health is an old wives' tale. So is the "early to bed" story.

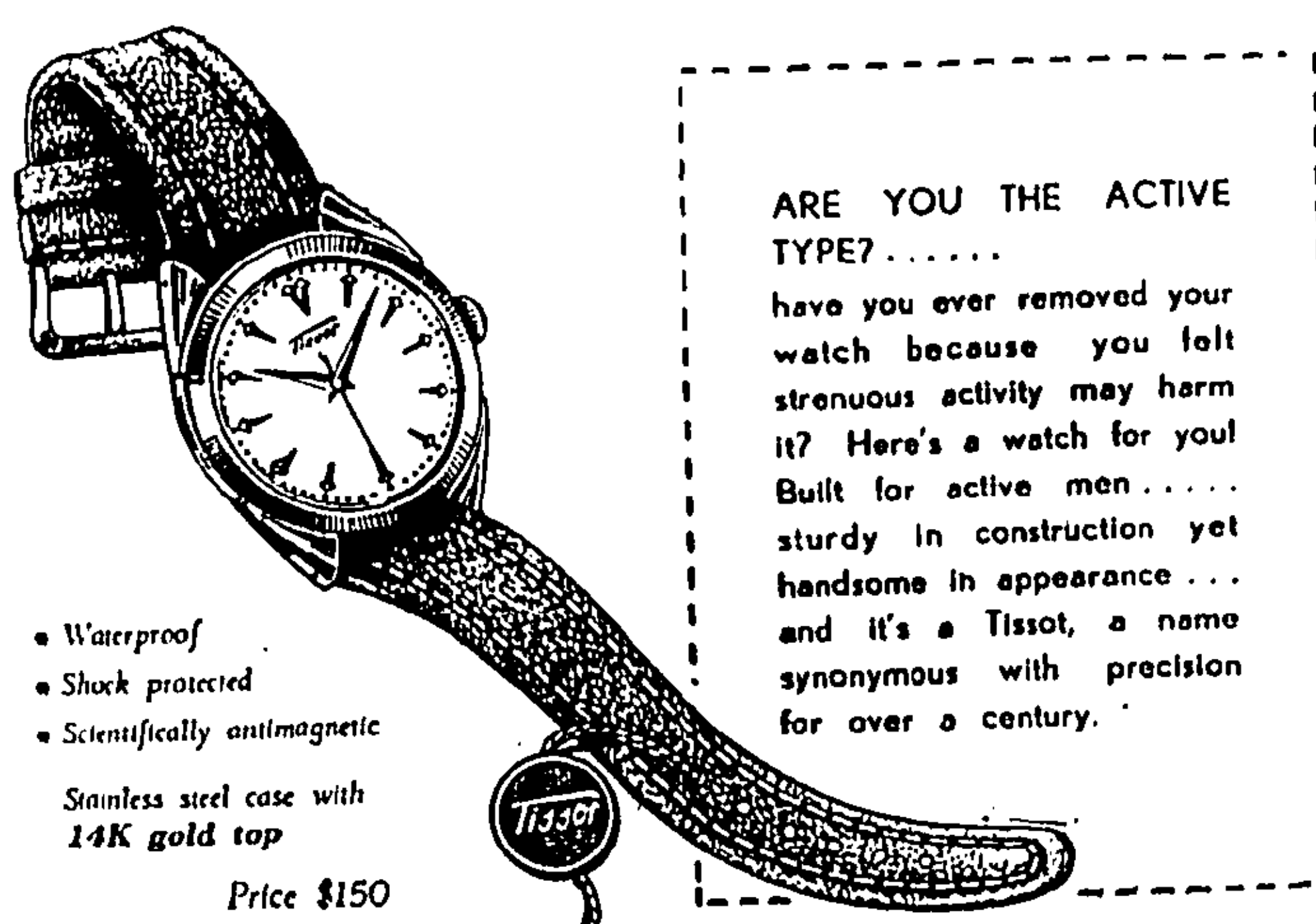
There is no evidence that people who habitually sleep badly suffer any ill effects provided they do not worry about the insomnia itself.

● HOLIDAYS: Medical evidence is against the belief that summer holidays build up your resistance to infections and help to keep you fit through the winter.

There was no increase in illness during the war when few people took holidays.

The benefit holidays bring, apart from the pleasure, is entirely mental, says Dr Todd in the Medical World.

And if, in spite of all, you cling to the belief that there must be SOME good in "healthy living," prepare to receive this final disillusionment. "In so far as the traditional 'healthy life' is better than the traditional 'unhealthy life' it is mainly for psychological reasons."



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COMBINED CHINESE 5, SINGAPORE 2 SINGAPORE COULDN'T HAVE ASKED FOR A BETTER DAY, BUT WHAT WAS WRONG?

By "TOUCHWOOD"

It will take a very long time for Singapore's Aw Hoe Cup players to forget their three matches in Hongkong in November, 1956. In the three games played against Hongkong for the Aw Hoe Cup, against a Hongkong Selection and against a Combined Chinese side yesterday, the visitors' soccer stock was down to rock bottom.

Of the three encounters, the Aw Hoe Cup match was by far the best of the lot. At least in this match the Sing Chow boys showed some fighting qualities, good inter-passing and, to cap it all, they held for a while a one goal lead. The topic of the day, now that the matches are over, is 'what really is wrong with Singapore soccer?' Was it the cold weather that affected their form?

To be fair with them it was a bit odd for the Singapore boys in the first and second match, but against Combined Chinese they couldn't have asked for a better day. It was warm and sunny, the conditions were very good, and the visitors have a home.

At a really strong me was the fact of the day—there were no goals scored. In the first match, the Singapore boys were very good, but they were not able to score. In the second match, they were again very good, but they were not able to score. In the third match, they were again very good, but they were not able to score.

And then there was the missing ball at the start of the second half when the Singapore boys were very good, but they were not able to score. In the third match, they were again very good, but they were not able to score.

In the Singapore team only one player, Lee Kooi Song, was in the picture. The Hongkong team, their left-half, was only up to half his form and in Defence Aman Kastawi was a weak link.

Of wingers Ibrahim Hassan and Ibrahim Mansoor the less said the better. These two Malay boys were more of a hindrance than a help. When the inside-forwards were in action, they were sent to the opposition or too far up, leaving it to the Colony custodian to gather the ball.

Aw Boon-seong showed glimpses of his old form in the first match, but it was perhaps a sitting duck for this Singapore inside-right to score a last-minute goal in his farewell appearance in Hongkong. Aw, I was told, will be retiring from competitive soccer next year. His selection for the Aw Hoe Cup was a sort of 'swan song' for him.

Singapore's goalkeeper, Loh Fook-teng, was a usual lucked anticipation. Three of the goals that went past him were easy.

shots that could have been saved had he not dashed out at the wrong time.

THE GAME

Hongkong were one goal up after 13 minutes of play with Chu Wing-keung beating Loh Fook-teng from a free kick. In the 31st minute the referee awarded a controversial penalty to the Combined Chinese when Aman Kastawi's sliding tackle had Chu Wing-keung down. It was a fair tackle I saw from the press box and the groans from the crowd just about summed up the referee's decision. Ko Po-keung easily chalked up goal number two for the Colony Chinese.

Chu Wing-keung's deep pass well inside the box in the 9th minute after the interval saw Lau Chi-lam drawing out Loh Fook-teng to tip the ball in for the Combined Chinese third goal. The next one came off Chu Wing-keung's back when the Singapore custodian dropped the ball in mid-air. Ho Yung-tun's goal in the 17th minute brought the Combined Chinese score up to 5-0.

Secrets for Singapore were Sharpe and Aw Boon-seong.

TEAMS

Combined Chinese: Lau Kin-chong; Lau Chi-ling, Lau Yee; Tang Sum, Ko Po-keung, Kwok Sek; Ho Yung-tun, Lau Chi-lam, Chu Wing-keung, Lo Kwok-tai, Lo Tak-hing.

Singapore: Loh Fook-teng; Aman Kastawi, D. Mailender, Ho Yung-weng, Lee Kok-seng; Osman Johari; Ibrahim Hassan, Aw Boon-seong, M. C. Sharpe, Thir Abu, Ibrahim Mansoor.

No Action Yet By English TTA On Hungarians

The Hungarian table tennis team, who escaped from battle-torn Hungary just before the Russian troops moved in for the second time, are on a two-month tour of Germany, Belgium and Scandinavia. Then come the World Championships in Stockholm in March, followed by the English 'Open' in April.

No action has been taken on suggestions that the ETFA should follow the example of the Football Association and invite them to England.

Said Victor Barna, who has been acting as a sort of unofficial London representative for the team: "I have had letters from table tennis clubs all over the country offering help. But the Hungarians are hoping the situation will have cleared up sufficiently for them to be able to make a decision as to their future by the end of these current tour. They are in a difficult position. Most of them have families still in Hungary."

(London Express Service).

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Programmes and Entry Forms for the 6th Race Meeting 1956 to be held on Saturday 16th December, 1956 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Alexandra House, the Club House, Happy Valley, and the Stables, Shek Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Wednesday 6th December, 1956.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. E. ARNOLD,
Secretary.



The victorious German junior table tennis team. Back row (from left to right): Heide Dauphin, Inge Muser, Ursel Enebrecht; front row, Wolfgang Prandke, Peter Czichowski, Gregor Schwaning.

MORHARD THE CHAMPION MAKER He Produces Table Tennis Stars And Starlets With Amazing Rapidity

By ERIC NICHOLLS

Sport and fuddy duddies often go together—and table tennis is no exception. In a game, too often barren of ideas and initiative, where one often feels that Messrs So-and-So hold positions of authority solely for the joy of being presented with a bouquet by someone's daughter it is like a breath of fresh air in an over-heated greenhouse to meet a man of ideas.

Karl Morhard is essentially a creative man. When not pounding a typewriter in the cause of freelance journalism, back home in Bavaria, he is producing table tennis stars and starlets with amazing rapidity.

In the six years that 42-year-old Morhard has been youth manager of the German Table Tennis Association, he has shown us two world class juniors in K. Freundorfer, England Junior Champion for three consecutive years from '53 to '54, and Erich Arndt, who took England by storm in '53 and '54.

As far as this month's English Junior 'Open' is concerned Morhard's team of six youngsters, started short-handed, but they can report 'mission accomplished'. For they captured all five titles, and provided the losing finalists in three events and all four semi-finalists in the boys' singles.

RIGOROUS TRAINING

You could be excused for believing that the Germans go about their table tennis business with state-sponsored schemes, rigorous training schedules, aided by a fanatical will to win.

But you would never have been further from the truth. It is practically a one-man band, with Morhard scouting, spotting and selecting juniors. He is given a completely free hand.

And there is no question of national or any other kind of prestige-hunting where the juniors are concerned.

Explains Morhard: "Where the youngsters are concerned, the important thing is not winning but gaining international experience. That is why we never take the same team on two tours. We have another seven juniors in Germany quite up to the standard of this team."

Eyebrows will be raised at this last remark, for the

Germans completely dominated the tournament in class and ability, as well as by their results.

And it is even more surprising when you consider that only two of the team have reached their sixteenth birthday. Of the remainder, three are fourteen and one thirteen and a half.

It was the semi-final between two of the youngest boys, Berlin junior champion Wolfgang Prandke (13) and Gregor Schwaning (14), junior champion of Nordheim-Westfalen, which lifted an uninspiring championship out of the rut.

AMAZING SKILL

The amazing skill, technical and tactical ability of players so young, was a revelation. It brought the house down!

Schwaning won, but Morhard endorses my view that Prandke is the more promising of these two highly talented boys.

He has the all-round ability of which champions are made. Equally sound in attack and defence, he is an even brighter prospect than Erich Arndt, who is now ranked fifth among Germany's seniors.

Schwaning, too, is a good'un, and it is in these two youngsters that I would place my faith if I were the German manager, rather than in the English champion, hard-hitting Peter Czichowski, who appears to rely rather too much on power play.

Girl champion Heide Dauphin won the girls' title, beating Ursel Enebrecht, the German junior champion, who will be a much better player when she has learned to vary her game from the monotonous "push".

But then it is hard to be critical of a side that walks off with a tournament's complete stock of trophies. And if Germany has, as she claims, others just as good, then their future is indeed bright.

I only wish I could say the same for England!

(London Express Service).

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Toe Delays Trial

Could anything be more aggravating than to break a toe the day before a trial with Arsenal? It happened to Alan Griffiths, left half of Forest. He tripped over a stone in the coal mine where he works, 24 hours before he was due at Highbury. But he will get another chance.

THE GAMBOLES



Barry Appleby



FOR ROUNDER BODY HEALTH



XVTH OLYMPIC GAMES

ONLY 15 STARTERS IN THE TWO-DAY DECATHLON

Melbourne, Nov. 29.

Husky Milt Campbell of the United States, runner-up in 1952, grabbed the lead as the exhausting ten-event Olympic Decathlon opened today by leading 15 hopefuls through the 100 Metres Dash in 10.3 seconds.

With all performances against the clock, the six-foot three-inch, 22-year-old from Plainfield, N.J., raced down the brick-red straightaway in the fastest closing of the 15-man field as a chilled morning crowd of 10,000 cheered him on.

World record-holder Raser Johnson of the United States took second place with 10.8 seconds. Australian John Cann as both were timed in 10.9 seconds under clearing skies. Johnson, who holds the world record of 7.885 points and is favoured to break Bob Mathias' 1952 Olympic mark of 7.887 points, got a poor start but was fast as he hit the tape. Campbell's 10.3 dash was worth 880 points under international scoring rules, with Johnson and Cann second at 840 points. The Rev. Bob Richards, the American pole vault king, ran his dash in 11.7 for 678 points.—United Press.

Jon Bruce (Australia), 11.7 secs.—678 points. Robert Richards (USA), 11.7 secs.—678 points. Walter Hirsens (Belgium), 11.8 secs.—650 points. Torbjorn Lassenius (Finland), 11.8 secs.—650 points. Farabi (Iran), 12.1 secs.—672 points.—France-Press.

BASKETBALL

Melbourne, Nov. 29. Formerly registered its third win in the semi-final round of the Olympic Basketball tournament today with a 65-52 victory over Thailand.

The Formosa led 30-31 at half-time. They have now registered three wins against two losses in the overall tourney and are unbeaten in lower play bracket in the semi-final.

The defeat was Thailand's fifth consecutive one and its second in semi-final round action.—United Press.

JAPAN LOSES

Melbourne, Nov. 29. Canada's tall Olympic basketball team today scored a 73 to 60 win over Japan in semi-final round play.

It was the second win in the semi-finals for the Canadians against no defeats and gave them a 2-2 overall margin in the tournament.

The loss squared Japan's record at 1-1 in the semi-finals and left the Japanese with a 2-3 margin thus far.

The hard-driving Canadians, apparently aided by Wednesday's bye, held a 40-24 lead over the Japanese at half-time.

At one stage mid-way in the second half the Canadians enjoyed a 21-point advantage.

It was Canada's most impressive performance thus far and was patterned after the United States' "pace - horse" type of basketball.

The Canadians displayed more speed than in previous showings and worked effectively under both baskets against their smaller but equally fast opponents.—United Press.

EXTRA OLYMPIC

Melbourne, Nov. 29. An Australian schoolboy has won the gratitude of a Russian Olympic coachman who lost his second-place Silver Medal in the chilly waters of Lake Balat.

Thirteen-year-old Andrew Hemmingsway dived to recover the medal after it slipped from the hands of Victor Ivanov during a victory ceremony.

Andrew and his mother were treated to dinner by the grateful Russian last night. In addition, Ivanov presented the youngster with a Russian Olympic badge.—United Press.

RECORD ATTENDANCE

Melbourne, Nov. 29. More than one million people will have seen Olympic Games events after tomorrow, officials estimate.

Attendance in the first six days has passed the 700,000 mark, the greatest number in Olympic history.—United Press.

HOME SOCCER

London, Nov. 28. Result of Association Football match played tonight:

THIRD DIVISION SOUTH

Norwich 0, Southampton 3. (Postponed from September 28).—Reuter.

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CHINA MAIL

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1956.

SHEAFFER'S
ADMIRAL "SNORKEL" PEN



JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

The Quiet Man's Problem

THROUGH the lunch-hour crowds that surged about Oxford Circus, a pale, slim young man walked. He stared straight ahead as he walked, and seemed to see nothing of the bustle all around him—the press of people, the growling traffic, the shop-fronts bright already with Christmas decorations.

The young man's home was outside London, and he was on his way there. He had come up to the West End earlier that morning with his pretty wife, Helen.

THE RAID
Now she lay in a cell at Marlborough Street court, waiting for the prison van that would take her to Holloway, and the young man was going home alone.

Going home to try to work out how to manage the children, a girl just under three years old, a boy of nine months, and his job and the house, while his wife was away.

It had been sent to prison for two months for shoplifting. She had been caught taking a shop whistle with her 14-year-old sister.

Together they had stolen five caps, eight jumpers, two coats, a necktie, a skirt, a suit, a total of £26 worth of goods.

DISTRESSED
In the court, while the story of the raid was told to Mr. Justice, V.C., Helen's young sister had listened impassively. Helen had been torn by sobbing. It had been that way when they were arrested. "The older woman was most distressed," a policeman said, "the younger was quite calm. Perhaps the child had been alarmed by shock. She had been allowed on holiday from a convent school and stood now with her mother at her side, before the dock. Ordinarily, the policeman said, the only contact mother and daughter had was the exchange of cards at Christmas and Easter."

BOLT FROM THE BLUE
ALONE in the dock, Helen, who is 22, fought for words to tell her shame and ask for

Woman Dies In Squatter Huts Blaze

A woman was killed and three other persons injured in a fire which broke out early this morning in the Tin Hau Temple Road squatter area in Causeway Bay.

About 200 huts were destroyed by the blaze and some 1,600 have been made homeless.

The fire was extinguished about 7.20 a.m.

Three persons, a man, a woman and a girl, were sent to the Queen Mary Hospital, where they were treated for injuries and discharged.

The body of an unidentified woman has been found and search of the debris is continuing.

Registration of the fire victims by the Relief and Community Development Section of the Government Social Welfare Office began at 8 a.m. at the premises of the Red Swastika Society.

At mid-day about 1,300 persons had been registered for emergency relief. This evening the homeless will receive 1,150 blankets supplied by CARE.

Picture above by a staff photographer was taken when the blaze was at its height.

Radio H.K. and Rediffusion

H.K.T.
5.30 p.m. Programme Summary:
5.35, Broadband for Schools: "Great Discoveries"—Friedrich Meissner by Dr. H. Marshall (BBC); 5.45, Stock Market Report; 6, Time Signal; 6.15, Portuguese Half Hour; 6.30, 14th Exhibition of Hongkong Products—Speeches by His Excellency the Governor Sir Alexander Grantham, C.M.G. and Mr. Haking Wong, Chairman of the Chinese Manufacturers' Union; 6.45, The XVIII Olympic Games—A recorded report from Melbourne, illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events; Weather Report; 7, Time Signal; The News; 7.15, "A Life of Blues" written by Godfrey Harrison, produced by Leslie Bradburn, Episode (BBC); 7.45, "Box 200"—Bert Galt left at the Organ; 8, Popular Song Parade; 8.30, Thursday Scrapbook—A Magazine entertainment for all ages, in which there is music of a

sort, meetings with interesting people, various problems in sound, and all manner of trivia for your diversion; 8.45, Time Signal; The News; 9.15, At the Opera: "Dall'armi" (Smetana)—Principals, with Chorus and Orchestra of the Prague National Theatre, conducted by Jaroslav Krombholc; 10.05, Songs of Tango—Arturo Pazzaglia and his Orchestra; 10.30, Paul Temple and Mystery; 10.45, The World of Lawrence (BBC); 11, By Francis Durbridge, Produced by Martin C. Webster, Episode "Another Suspect" (Repeat of last Sunday's broadcast); 11.05, Weather Report; 11.30, Time Signal; News; 11.45, Close Down.

REDIFFUSION
2 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. Selections from the "Duchess Story"—The Orchestra is conducted by Henry Geller and the soloists are: George Greasley and Harry Sukman; 3.30, Novelties—Featuring the Novelties Trio; 4.45, Opening Ceremony of the 14th Exhibition of Hongkong Products—Speech by His Excellency the Governor Sir Alexander Grantham, C.M.G.; 4.15, Romance of the World—Marie Louise; 4.30, Vocally Yours; 5, Children's Corner—Presented by Auntie Pamela; 5.30, Teen Time—Presented by Betty Souza; 6, Latin American Rhythms; 6.30, Hawaiian Melodies; 6.45, The House of Peter Martin; 7, The News; 7.15, The News; 7.30, Weather Report; 7.45, Benny Goodman and his Orchestra; 8, Modern Dance Music; 8.30, Souvenir Songs; 9, The XVIII Olympic Games—A recorded report from Melbourne, illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events; 9.30, Personality Parade—Bill Bailey; 9.45, Capitol Show—Featuring the latest Capitol Records releases in Hongkong; 10, Life with the Lyons—Starring Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in "Robin's Hood"; 10.15, The News; 10.30, News; 10.45, Edmundo Roa and his Orchestra—Latin American Rhythms; 11, Denise Day Show—With Denise Day; 11.15, Continental—A Programme of French Music presented by Jeanette; 11.30, The News; 11.45, The News; 12, The News; 12.15, The News; 12.30, The News; 12.45, The News; 1.00, The News; 1.15, The News; 1.30, The News; 1.45, The News; 2.00, The News; 2.15, The News; 2.30, The News; 2.45, The News; 3.00, The News; 3.15, The News; 3.30, The News; 3.45, The News; 4.00, The News; 4.15, The News; 4.30, The News; 4.45, The News; 5.00, The News; 5.15, The News; 5.30, The News; 5.45, The News; 6.00, The News; 6.15, The News; 6.30, The News; 6.45, The News; 7.00, The News; 7.15, The News; 7.30, The News; 7.45, The News; 8.00, The News; 8.15, The News; 8.30, The News; 8.45, The News; 9.00, The News; 9.15, The News; 9.30, The News; 9.45, The News; 10.00, The News; 10.15, The News; 10.30, The News; 10.45, The News; 11.00, The News; 11.15, The News; 11.30, The News; 11.45, The News; 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